

Paris Hears Death Gasp in Austrian Cry

Demand for Peace Seen as
Sudden Collapse of
Decadent Monarchy

Rats Have Deserted
Sinking German Ship

Berlin's Assumption of Vic-
tory in Armistice Talk
Rewilders French

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Austrian de-
mand for peace is having the effect on
Paris of a veritable coup de théâtre.
Speculation has naturally been rife for
several weeks as to how long Austria
would be able to remain quiescent
under the strain of President Wilson's
scornful "wait and see" response which
was added to one of his notes to Ger-
many, but probably nobody here ex-
pected that the empire of the Haps-
burgs, dryrotten as it has been for
centuries, would collapse with such
dramatic suddenness.

No doubt is felt here that the Aus-
trian cry for mercy marks the definite
end of Austria as a composite political
kingdom and also of both Austria and
Hungary as individual powers.

It is noted that Andrassy speaks in
the corporate name of the Austro-Hun-
garian government as though the Dual
Monarchy still exists and as if Austria
were not in the throes of rapid decom-
position and Hungary were not in the
full tide of revolution. This factor is
regarded here as to a great extent dis-
counting the political value of the Aus-
trian note, so far as any possible diplo-
matic conversations are concerned.

The Final Collapse

As Paris sees it, the nature of any
conversation that may follow between
the President and Andrassy is a matter
of quite minor importance. The out-
standing feature of the new situation
which has been set up by the Austrian
note is that its dispatch marks un-
doubtedly the final collapse of Ger-
many's whole diplomatic position.

The Austrian rats have definitely de-
serted the German ship. The founda-
tions of the monstrous alliance which
for four years has enabled Germany to
defy the world in arms have collapsed
like a house of cards. All that re-
mained of the Triple Alliance has van-
ished. Germany is left absolutely
alone, and cannot possibly continue the
stupid policy of bluff and hollow pre-
tence which she maintained till now.

With Austria down and out, there
will be nothing to prevent Italian, Ru-
manian and Serbian troops from as-
sailing Germany's eastern frontiers in
exactly the same way as Turkey's west-
ern frontiers were opened to the Allies
by the collapse of Bulgaria.

Hindenburg Must Go

In the light of the thunder flash of
this evening Paris has already fore-
seen Germany's gratuitous reply to
Wilson's note, the text of which was
published this morning. In view of the
astonishing developments reported
simultaneously in regard to the resig-
nation or dismissal of Ludendorff
and the probability that Hindenburg
will meet the same fate in the next few
hours, if he has not already done so,
people here rub their eyes when they
read the cool statement that "the
German government is now awaiting
proposals for the armistice," and asked
themselves whether the Germans had
really won after all, that they should

thus continue to pose as conquerors
and not as the conquered.
As Paris sees it, the time has come
for the Allies to give Germany sternly
to understand that all this nonsense of
writing to Wilson is of no avail, and to
let her know once and for all that the
only terms the Allies will consider are
expressed in two words, "unconditional
surrender."

German Bohemians Draft Constitution And Name Capital

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The German
Bohemian members of the Reichstag
have framed a provisional constitution
and selected Reichenberg as the seat
of government, dispatches from Vienna
announce. It is also reported that Dr.
Karl Kramarz will be Premier and Pro-
fessor T. G. Masaryk Foreign Minister
of the new Czech-Slovak state, and
that the new government will proceed
to Prague as soon as an armistice is
concluded.

A recent dispatch from Paris an-
nounced that Professor Masaryk had
been named as President of the new
Czech-Slovak Provisional Government.

Kaiser Consents To Give Reichstag War-Peace Power

Agrees to Socialist Demand That He Forego His Chief Prerogatives

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—Request
was made by the Socialist members of
the lower house of the German Reich-
stag on Tuesday that the ministry ob-
tain the Emperor's consent to a change
in the article of the constitution which
gives him the right to make war and
peace. One of the secretaries an-
nounced in the house on Wednesday
that he had been authorized to declare
that the Emperor in no wise opposed the
change.

A Copenhagen dispatch announced on
October 17 that Germany's Federal
Council had accepted a proposed
amendment to the constitution making
it imperative that the consent of the
Federal Council and the Reichstag be
given before a declaration of war could
be made in the empire's name, except
in cases of invasion or attacks
on the coast. Another amendment to
the constitution placed the power of
making treaties of peace and treaties
with foreign states with the Federal
Council and the Reichstag.

Prince Maximilian, the Imperial
Chancellor, announced in the Reichstag
on October 22 that a bill had been pre-
pared making the Reichstag responsi-
ble for war and peace, the measure to
become effective when the project for a
league of nations should become oper-
ative.

It is probable that the foregoing dis-
cussions refer to some new development
in the effort to deprive the
Emperor of powers which he has held
hitherto.

79 Foe 'Planes in Day Sets New British Mark

Sixty-four Destroyed, Fifteen
Driven Down; Eighteen Eng-
lish Aircraft Missing

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sixty-four enemy
machines were destroyed and fifteen
others driven down out of control on
the Western front Wednesday, says an
official communication issued to-night.

The communication says: "There was
intense activity yesterday over the
whole of the front. Sixty-four enemy
machines were destroyed and fifteen
driven down."

"Including two machines destroyed
on the ground, the total of sixty-six
German planes known to have been
accounted for, without considering
those driven down, establishes a record
for one day."

"Eighteen of our machines are miss-
ing."

Open Dardanelles Forecasts Sea Fight

British Fleet May Be on Way
to Black Sea to Attack
Germans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Announce-
ment from London that an armistice
with Turkey which permits passage of
Allied warships through the Darda-
nelles is in operation led naval officers
here to believe that an Allied fleet, if
it has not already started, soon will
pass through the Black Sea to attack
the German naval forces.

These forces include ships of the
Russian Black Sea fleet, taken over by
the Germans after the collapse of the
provisional government in Russia.

Official British reports revealed by Sir
Eric Geddes during his recent visit
here show that the Germans obtained
one super-dreadnought, several battle-
ships of the pre-dreadnought type and
a score of fast destroyers.

The German battle-cruiser Goeben is
also in the Black Sea. This vessel was
in the Mediterranean when the war
began and escaped to the Bosphorus,
where it was reported to have been
"sold" to Turkey before that country
entered the war.

War and peace crises grip the European Continent. The Inter-Allied War Conference at Versailles (1) is engaged in fixing armistice terms to submit to Germany. A new drive by British, French and Belgian troops is in progress on the West front (2). Czech-Slovaks have cut the Berlin to Vienna railroad at Bodenbach (3), near the Austro-German frontier. The beaten Austrians are being pursued in Italy (4). Fiume (5) has been handed over to the Croats and is the centre of political ferment in Hungary. The Allied armies in the Balkans (6) have reached the Hungarian frontier. An armistice has been signed at Mudros on the Island of Lemnos (7) between Turkey and the Allies, by which the Dardanelles and Bosphorus (8) are opened to trade. Allenby's army in Syria (9) has come to a halt with the surrender of Turkey.

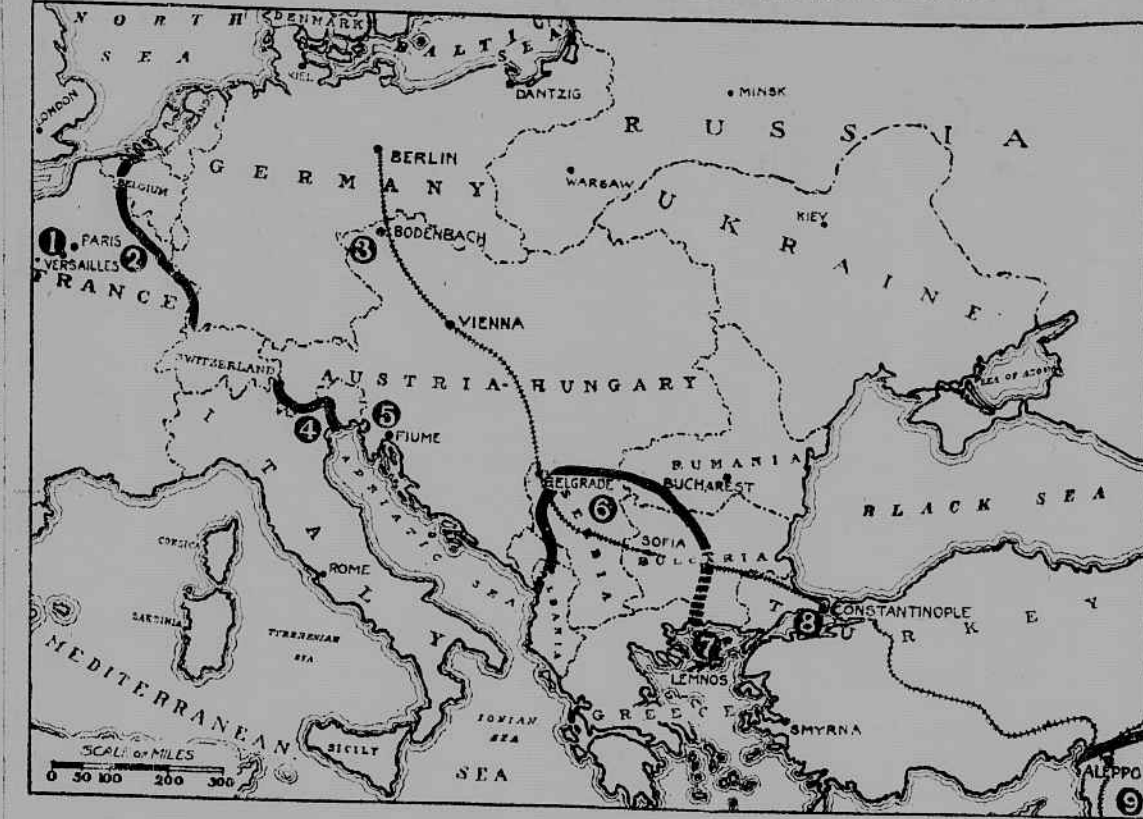
in the region north of Monte Grappa.
The Italians yesterday reached
Belluno, twelve miles northwest of
Vittorio, which was occupied on
Wednesday. They also pushed four
miles northeast of Belluno to Ponte
nelle Alpi. There they are directly
across the flank and rear of the
enemy trying to extricate himself
from the rough mountain country to
the west and southwest.

Belluno is the northern terminus
of a small railroad running south-
west to Feltre, in the rear of the
Austro-Hungarian positions between
the Brenta and the Piave. These
positions are being stormed front-
ally from the south. From this re-
gion there is no way of escape to-
ward the west and northwest, for in
that direction the scanty rail and
road communications of the enemy
are already overtaxed. The Italian
western armies are advancing in the
Asiago region, just west of the
Brenta. The only rail outlet there
is a lateral branch line running west
through Borgo to Trent. There is
now no possibility of the Austrians
getting away with their guns and
stores on any part of the entire Ital-
ian front except in the small ex-
treme western sector along the
Adige River and in the other small
sector close to the Adriatic coast.
The number of prisoners taken
mounted yesterday to over 50,000.
And this is only the beginning of the
out.

The armies east of the lower Piave
have reached generally the line of
the Livenza River. Opposite Mon-
tello they have pushed along the
Treviso-Conegliano railroad to Sa-
cile, on the Livenza, and are ap-
proaching Pordenone, about ten
miles west of the Tagliamento. Aus-
trian resistance here is slackening.
The eastern enemy armies are com-
pletely separated from the armies
on the northern mountain sectors.
Their only safety is in disorganized
flight.

The Italian offensive was launched
at the psychological moment. It has
not only put Austria-Hungary
physically out of the war, but it has
completely demolished the German
contention that there is still a ra-
tional basis for a peace of negotia-
tion with the Central Powers. Three
of these powers have collapsed. They
are ready to accept the fate of the
conquered. Will Germany still stand
out against a "peace of violence"? If
she does she will soon have to be de-
fending herself not only on a West-
ern but also on a Southern and East-
ern front. For, according to the
stipulations of the armistice with
Turkey, the Allied fleets are free to
enter the Black Sea, to liberate Ru-
mania and the Ukraine and to set
Poland upon her feet. In all this
part of the world the infamies of the
Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest trea-
ties are now only an evil dream.

WHERE GREAT EVENTS ARE HAPPENING



War and peace crises grip the European Continent. The Inter-Allied War Conference at Versailles (1) is engaged in fixing armistice terms to submit to Germany. A new drive by British, French and Belgian troops is in progress on the West front (2). Czech-Slovaks have cut the Berlin to Vienna railroad at Bodenbach (3), near the Austro-German frontier. The beaten Austrians are being pursued in Italy (4). Fiume (5) has been handed over to the Croats and is the centre of political ferment in Hungary. The Allied armies in the Balkans (6) have reached the Hungarian frontier. An armistice has been signed at Mudros on the Island of Lemnos (7) between Turkey and the Allies, by which the Dardanelles and Bosphorus (8) are opened to trade. Allenby's army in Syria (9) has come to a halt with the surrender of Turkey.

Vienna-Berlin Railroad Is Cut; Tie-Up Isolates Austrian Army

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Conditions in the interior of Austria-Hungary
L virtually preclude a continuance of fighting, according to news
reaching London this evening. The railways necessary for the main-
tenance of the military forces of the Dual Monarchy have become
utterly disorganized.

All communication between Agram, Fiume, Budapest and Vienna
has been interrupted and the railway communications between Berlin
have been cut.

The monarchy is faced with complete internal anarchy.
The Czech-Slovaks have cut the railroad between Berlin and
Vienna near Bodenbach and German trains can go only as far as
Schneidau, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Paris "Journal."

"The continental policy of the German Empire has collapsed,"
says the "Vorwaerts," of Berlin, according to a Basle dispatch. "The
Hamburg-Bagdad line has been reduced to the Hamburg-Bodenbach
road."

Agram is the capital of Croatia and Slavonia and is situated near
the Save River, seventy-five miles inland. Bodenbach, where the rail-
road between Berlin and Vienna has been cut, is a town in Bohemia
near the Saxon frontier and is situated on the Elbe River.

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

THE Kaiser stood alone yester-
day brandishing "the good
German sword." All his al-
lies had fallen away from him.
The whole structure of Mitteleuropa
has collapsed. The southern border
of the Pan-German world empire
now runs only twenty miles south of
Dresden and only about 130 miles
south of Berlin.

A new Czech-Slovak state has
been interposed as a barrier be-
tween Saxony and German Austria.
Its authorities have cut the Berlin-
Vienna railroad—an indisputable
sign that the long alliance between

the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg
monarchies has been dissolved. Tur-
key has capitulated. The commander
in chief of the Austro-Hungarian
armies in Italy offered on Wednes-
day to evacuate Italian soil. Italy
rejected the offer. Yesterday the
Austrian High Command applied for
an armistice of the Bulgarian sort.
But it is Italy's purpose to continue
her victorious offensive until the ar-
mistice terms are signed.

In the Emperor Karl's dominions
all centralized authority has disap-
peared. The people of the several
parts of the empire are celebrating
their liberation from the Hapsburg
yoke. Slovakia is free, Galicia is
free, a southern Slav state is being
organized at Agram, and Hungary
has announced her independence.
Whether the armies in Italy surren-
der or not, the government in Vienna
is powerless to keep its engagements
with Berlin. Whether it formally
abdicates or not, the Allies will soon
be in a position to carry the war to
Germany's southern border.

Hindenburg has telegraphed to the
German army commanders: "The
army and the fleet will continue to
protect the frontiers. We will not
capitulate." But there is no Blücher
spirit in Germany to-day. Germany
will cringe and capitulate rather
than risk a fight to a respectable
finish.

The Austro-Hungarian debacle in
Italy is becoming more pronounced.
It is a Caporetto—with the roles of
victor and vanquished reversed. The
Italian armies have carried their
drive along the eastern edge of the
Venetian Alps to a point at which
they have shut off the Austro-Hun-
garian divisions west of the Upper
Piave from egress to the Venetian
plain. The line of retreat east to
the Isonzo is severed. Fourteen
enemy divisions are reported trapped

2,500,000 Germans Lost Since Jan. 1

Million Enemy Soldiers Perma-
nently Out of Action This
Year, Semi-Official Estimate

LONDON, Oct. 31.—(By United Press)
German losses since January 1 were
semi-officially estimated to-day at
2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 were per-
manent.

Peace Securities

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erty Bonds.
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Peace Won't End Need of Shipbuilding

Hurley and Schwab Declare
Output Must Be Kept
at High Point

Only One-Sixth Done;
"Slacker" Yards to Go

12,500,000 Tons of 15,000-
000 Programme Remain
To Be Completed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Shipbuild-
ers in American yards who fear their
efforts to provide an emergency fleet
will be limited by the necessities of
war were assured to-day that there
would be plenty of work for years to
come.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping
Board and Director General Schwab of
the Emergency Fleet Corporation indi-
cated in statements that every efficient
yard will continue to have all the work
it can do, whether the war ends soon
or not.

Mr. Hurley made the first point
clear, and Mr. Schwab warned ship-
builders that if Germany were not sin-
cere in peace overtures it could want
nothing better than a slackening of
effort by American shipbuilders.

"The present programme calls for
15,000,000 tons of merchant ships," said
Mr. Schwab. "To-day we have built
only about 2,500,000 tons, and we will
not have completed our present pro-
gramme until six times more work has
been done."

Mr. Hurley pointed out that the end-
ing of the war could not bring an end
to the world's need for ships, "nor pre-
vent us from carrying out our pro-
gramme to a successful conclusion." He
said the Shipping Board would continue
to use all the facilities of shipbuilding
that business economy would permit.

"I can say with frankness," said Mr.
Hurley, "that our shipyards will be
kept going to their capacity. They
must not let up. The inefficient plants
which have been permitted to operate
because of the war emergency and the
immediate need of ships will, as a
matter of business expediency, drop
out when the emergency is removed."

"Efficient yards will be encouraged
and supported, because we can depend
upon them to carry out their promises
and produce ships economically. The
work of efficient yards cannot do will
fall to other plants. We will look to
the West coast to continue the pace it
has maintained and to the yards of
the East and South and in the Great
Lakes region to increase their out-
put."

Mr. Schwab, in his statement, said:
"Until peace is concluded, and until
all of our boys have returned to Amer-
ica, we must keep on building ships
with every ounce of our strength
and energy. After that we can consider
the future, but to permit enthusiasm to
lag now might be fatal to our great
cause."

"Shipbuilding, from the very start of
the war, has been the essential work
that would make victory possible. That
is as true today as it was a year ago,
and will continue to be so until the
battle is fought and we are ready to
lay down our arms, the victor in this
war."

China Will Ask Return of Tsing-tao, Seized in War

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The re-
turn of Tsing-tao, taken from Ger-
many by Japan early in the war, will
be one of the things China will ask
when the Allies discuss peace terms,
according to Dr. C. Tsur, newly ap-
pointed consul in New York for the
Republic of China, who is here to-day,
en route to his post.

"When the Allies discuss the general
peace terms and the new 'modus
vivendi' of the world," Dr. Tsur said,
"China will submit a question of the
return of the port and province of
Tsing-tao to the sense of right and
justice of her allies. China will point
out that Tsing-tao was so used by the
Germans under a lease. By the
capture of the province, and also
through the declaration of war by
China on Germany, the lease of this
territory and port becomes null and
void."

Rumania Presents Its Claims to Transylvania

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Captain
Basil Stolica, president of the Rumanian
National Council of America and an
officer of the Rumanian Legion now
fighting in France, presented to-day to
Secretary Lansing a memorandum set-
ting forth the claims of Rumania and
her aims and ambitions in the war. He
emphasized the contention that Ru-
mania's claim to Transylvania is based
on historical and ethnological grounds
and is in full accord with President
Wilson's pronouncement for the self-
determination of peoples.

Italians Suffer 100,000 Casualties in Offensive

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Semi-offi-
cial figures received here to-day place
the total Italian casualties suffered in
the new offensive against the Austro-
Hungarian army at 100,000.

Up to the beginning of this offensive
Italy's total dead and permanently dis-
abled soldiers numbered 1,300,000, of
whom 550,000 had died at the front.
The remaining 750,000 will have to be
reared for after the war by the Italian
government, being wholly incapacitated.

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

"Grandmother" of Russians Executed Reichstag Investigates Early Peace Failures

Mme. Breshkovskaya Shot,
Says Report, for Opposing
Russian Regime

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to
a Petrograd telegram, Mme. Breshkov-
skaya, "Grandmother of the Russian
Revolution," was shot on October 27
on the charge of opposing the Bol-
shevik regime.

Catherine Breshkovskaya was seven-
ty-five years old. She spent fifty years
of her life as an exile in Siberia, far
north of the Arctic Circle, where she
was sent in 1878. After twenty-one
years she was released, and in 1904
came to America.

On her return to Russia she was ar-
rested, exiled again in 1910, made sev-
eral dramatic attempts to escape which
attracted world-wide attention, but all
of which failed.
She secured temporary freedom dur-
ing the revolt which took place in 1905,
but was soon jailed again, and only
secured complete freedom in 1917, after
the overthrow of the Romanoffs.
She once declared: "I know the in-
teriors of thirty prisons as intimately
as a monk knows his cell."

Ambassador Francis Goes To England for Operation

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ambassa-
dor Francis is leaving Archangel, it was
announced at the State Department to-
day, for England, where he will undergo
a minor operation.

His trip was declared to have no
political significance.

Moscow Asks Aid for Forgot- ten Russians in Germany

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Copen-
hagen office of the Moscow Prisoners'
War Relief Committee asks The Asso-
ciated Press to convey to America an
appeal in behalf of the more than two
million Russian prisoners in Germany
and Austria, who appear to have been
generally forgotten. At least 200,000
of the prisoners are ill, and death an-
nouncements reach the Copenhagen
committee daily in bundles.

Similar committees, formerly work-
ing in London, Paris, The Hague and
Bern, have been forced to abandon
their work, owing to difficulties in ob-
taining food for the prisoners, thus
placing everything upon the local com-
mittee. The funds of the Copenhagen
committee are nearing exhaustion, and
the committee cannot send more than
20,000 parcels monthly. The committee
declares that unless funds are received
even this trifling relief must end.

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Chosen and arranged by a charming Hostess who is "to the Manor born" and
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in the Subway Store and the Employees' Restaurant on the Tenth—this Hostess caters for thousands
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This great aggregation of meals makes it possible at this time of profiteer-
ing to serve the best Foods obtainable at the moderate prices noted here.
Daily the menu is changed, but the good service, the quick, restful room
remain.

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on three sides, no more delightful place to eat exists in New York. There
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Combination of Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c
Broiled Boston Scrod, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c
Boiled Beef, Horseradish Sauce, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c
Boiled Halibut, Hollandaise, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c
Lakster Cutlet, Shrimp Sauce, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c
Broiled Lamb Chop, fresh Mushrooms,
Sweet Potatoes, Relish, Bread and Butter, 70c
Fried Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Baked
Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 70c
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